


2nd Grade Latin
Quiz # 2

Name _____
Score 5/5 



Write the correct English word or phrase:

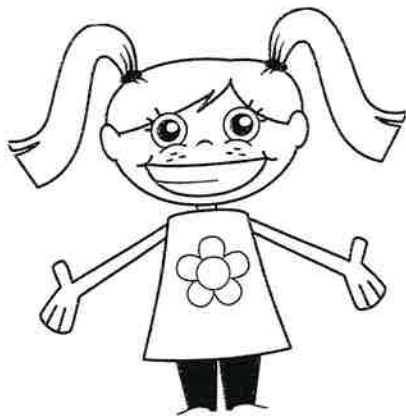
Quid agis means How are you

Sum means I am

Pessime means terrible

Bene means well/fine

Optime means great



100



Chapter 4 Quiz

1. Augustus August
2. Maius May
3. Iulius July
4. Iunius June
5. Quid agis? How are you?
6. mater mother
7. bene well, fine beneficiol ✓
8. pessime badly, terrible
9. pater father
10. optime best
11. Februarius February
12. Aprilis April
13. Ianurius January
14. Martius March
15. ad diem of the same mind
16. Write 1 derivative.

Present Tense Verb Endings				
Person	Singular		Plural	
	1st person	-ō	I	-mus
2nd person	-s	you	-tis	you all
3rd person	-t	he/she/it	-nt	they
	Ending	Meaning	Ending	Meaning



grade 4

Ch. 8
Neuter Noun
2nd Declension

Nomen: _____

datum: October 3

Declining Worksheet

- 1. _____
- 3. Decline the noun.

- 2. Find the stem of each noun.
- 4. Translate the box marked *.

100

1. stem: caelum

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	*caelum	caela
Genitive	caeli	caelorum
Dative	caelo	caelis
Accusative	caelum	caela
Ablative	caelo	caelis

* sky

2. stem: donum

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	donum	*dona
Genitive	doni	donorum
Dative	dono	donis
Accusative	donum	dona
Ablative	dono	donis

* gifts

3. stem: auxilium

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	auxilium	auxilia
Genitive	*auxilium	auxiliorum
Dative	auxilio	auxiliis
Accusative	auxilium	auxilia
Ablative	auxilio	auxiliis

* of the help

Nōmen: _____

Diēs: 10/17/13

grade 5

93%

NEW VOCABULARY: Match the Latin word with the English translation.

1. _____ *iuvō, -āre* to help
2. _____ *populus, -ī* people
3. _____ *marītō, -āre* to marry
4. _____ *marītus, -ī* husband
5. _____ *lavō, -āre* to wash
6. _____ *nūntius, -ī* messenger
7. _____ *laudō, -āre* to praise
8. _____ *marīta, -ae* wife
9. _____ *nūntiō, -āre* to announce
10. _____ *marītus, -a, -um* married

REVIEW VOCABULARY: Match the Latin word with the English translation.

11. _____ *puer/puella* boy/girl
12. _____ *filius/filia* son/daughter
13. _____ *amīcus/amīca* male friend / female friend
14. _____ *germānus/germāna* brother/sister
15. _____ *ancilla, -ae* maid/servant

GRAMMAR: Fill in the blank or circle the correct answer.

16. (True / False) The most common use of the genitive case is to show possession.
17. In Latin, the possessive word in the genitive case usually comes (before / after) the word it describes.
18. Translate the following phrases *two* ways.

stella Davī the star of David OR David's star

amicus germānī the male friend of brother OR the brother's male friend

DERIVATIVES: Pick any of the *new* vocabulary words from this chapter and write an English derivative for each.

Latin Vocabulary Word	English Derivative
19. <u>populus</u>	→ <u>popular</u>
20. <u>laudō</u>	→ <u>laud</u>
21. <u>lavō</u>	→ <u>lavitate</u> × <u>lavish</u>
22. <u>nuntius</u>	→ <u>nuntiant</u> ×
23. <u>maritus</u>	→ <u>marrying</u>

BONUS POINT!

24. How would you say "the master's messenger" in Latin?

"nuntius magister"

Singular	Plural
<u>ego</u> - (I)	<u>nōs</u> - (we)
<u>mei</u> - (of me)	<u>nostrum, nostri</u> - (of us)
<u>mihi</u> - (to me)	<u>nobis</u> - (to us)
<u>me</u> - (me)	<u>nōs</u> - (us)
<u>me</u> - (by me)	<u>nobis</u> - (by us)

Nomen: _____

datum: 10/17/23

Verb Parsing Worksheet

VERB	TENSE	PERSON	NUMBER	TRANSLATION
vertis	P	2	S	you do turn
placēbō.	F	1	S	I will be pleasing to
retinēbamus	I	1	Pl.	We were holding back
condebāt.	I	3	S	he ^{was} found ing
lucēt.	P	3	Pl.	they shine
militabis.	F	2	S	you will campaign
refert.	P	3	S	he does report
contendant.	P	3	Pl	they do march
referēbatis	I	2	Pl	Y'all began to report
vertis.	P	2	S	you are turning
placēbamus	I	1	Pl.	We were pleasing to
referēbant	I	3.	Pl.	they used to bring back
militant.	P	3	Pl.	they serve as a soldier
lucebit.	F	3	S	she is bright
vertunt.	S Pr	3	Pl.	they turn:
condebatis	I	2	Pl.	Y'all began to found
contendimus	P	1	Pl.	We are marching
placeō	P	1	S	I am pleasing to
retinēbunt	F	3	Pl.	they will be holding
vertēbam	I	1	S	I am turning _{to}

Nomen: _____

datum: October 3rd

93%

Declining Worksheet

1. Choose 6 nouns from chapter(s) _____.
2. Find the stem of each noun.
3. Decline the noun.
4. Translate the box marked *.

EG

1. stem: nauta nautae, - bonus

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	* nauta bonus	nautae boni
Genitive	nautae boni	nautarum bonorum
Dative	nautae bono	nautis bonis
Accusative	nautam bonum	nautas bonos
Ablative	nauta bono	nautis bonis

* The good sailor

2. stem: femina, feminae, - pulchra

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom	femina pulchra	* feminae pulchrae
Gen	feminae pulchrae	feminarum pulchrarum
Dat	feminae pulchrae	feminis pulchris
Acc	feminam pulchram	feminas pulchras
Abl	feminā pulchrā	feminis pulchris

* the beautiful women

3. stem: equus, equi - magnus

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom	equus magnus	equi magni
Gen	* equi magni	equorum magnorum
Dat	equo magnō	equis magnis
Acc	equum magnum	equos magnos
Abl	equo magnō	equis magnis

* of the great horse

4. stem: donum, doni - dubium

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom	donum dubium	dona dubia
Gen	doni dubi	donorum dubiorum
Dat	dono dubi	* donis dubis
Acc	donum dubium	dona dubia
Abl	dono dubio	donis dubis

→ * ^{doubtful} to the gifts

5. stem: verbum, verbi, verum

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom	verbum verum	verba ^a vera ^a
Gen	verbi veri	verborum verorum
Dat	verbo vero	verbis veris
Acc	* verbum verum	verba ^a vera ^a
Abl	verbo vero	verbis veris

→ * the word

6. stem: filias, filii - parvus

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom	Filius parvus	filii parvi
Gen	filii parvi	filiorum parvorum
Dat	filio parvo	filii parvis
Acc	Filiam parvum	filios parvos
Abl	filio parvo	* filii parvis

→ * by the small sons

Chapter 7 Test

Latin Alive! Book 1

Nōmen: _____

Diēs: 10/10/23

97%

I. Vocabulary: Give complete information (all forms of the word, gender, and English translation) for each of the following words. For the words with an asterisk (*), list an English derivative that is not the word's meaning.

1. signum, signi - n - sign
2. *deus, dei - m - god
derivative: deity
3. templum, templi - n - temple
4. *creo, creāre, creāvī, creatum - to create, make
derivative: creation, creator
5. *optō, optare, optāvī, optatum - to wish for, desire
derivative: option, opt
6. saltō, saltare, saltāvī, saltatum - to leap, dance
7. bonus, bona, bonum - good
8. multus, multa, multum - many
9. sacer, sacra, sacrum - sacred, holy
10. *magnus, magna, magnum - big, great
derivative: magnify, magnitude
11. pius, pia, pius - pious, devout, (god-fearing)
12. tum - then
13. quoque - also

II. Adjectives: Fill in the blanks.

14. An adjective must agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case but not necessarily in ~~declension~~ ^{ergo - endings}.

15. Decline magnus, magna, magnum in the singular and plural, all genders.

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	magnus	magna	magnum
Genitive	magni	magnae	magnti
Dative	magno	magnae	magnō
Accusative	magnum	magnam	magnum
Ablative	magno	magnā	magno

PLURAL	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	magnī	magnae ^e	magna
Genitive	magnorum	magnarum	magnorum
Dative	magnis	magnis	magnis
Accusative	magnos	magnas	magna
Ablative	magnis	magnis	magnis

III. Irregular Verb: *esse*

16. List the principal parts of the verb "to be":

sum, esse, fui, futurum.

17. Conjugate *sum* in the present, imperfect, and future tenses by filling in the chart.

PERSON	PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	sum	sumus	eram	eramus	ero	erimus
2	es	estis	eras	eratis	eris	eritis
3	est	sunt	erat	erant	erit	erunt

IV. Predicate Nominative: Underline the predicate nominative for each sentence, then translate the complete predicate.

18. *Erat sacrum templum.*

The temple was a sacred.

19. *Incola est magnus vir.*

The farmer is a big man.

V. Culture Corner: Fill in the blanks with either the Greek or Roman name.

20. God of war:

Ares / Mars

21. Goddess of love and beauty:

Aphrodite / Venus

22. Goddess of wisdom, just warfare, arts, and crafts:

Athena

23. God of the underworld:

Hades

Latin HW

100% A+

10.2.23

1) Canis latravit hominī saevē.

2) Morbus necavit filium.

3) Canis momordit vehementer pulchram puellam.

Very well done on using

what we learned in class!

Week 8

$$\frac{37.5}{40} = 93\%$$

Quiz #4 – Covers *Latin Alive 2*: Chapter 6

Define each of the words below. If a noun, give the genitive ending and gender. If a verb, list the principal parts. (14 pts. Total)

1. *odium*: odii, n – hate

2. *umbra*: umbræ, f – shadow, shade

3. *aequor*: aequoris, f – the sea

4. *peto*: petere, petii, petiturum – to aim at

5. *tandem*: nevertheless finally

6. What kind of adjective is “*laetior*” an example of? How would you translate “*laetior*”? (3 pts.)

Laetior is a comparative adjective. You would translate it “happier”.

7. What kind of adjective is “*brevissimus*” an example of? How would you translate “*brevissimus*”? (3 pts.)

Brevissimus is a superlative adjective. You would translate it “shortest”

Translate the following sentences. (20 pts. Total)

A. *Pugnavi virum saeviore[m] quam ursum.*

10

I fought a fiercer man than a bear.

B. *Uxor viro carior est vita ipsa.*

9.5

The wife is ^{dearer} (sweeter) to the man than life itself.

↳ “sweeter” would be “dulcior”

Latin Translation ~~and~~ [are kept] ~~these things~~

These indeed, if ^{within} the enclosure in a fenced and under the open sky, they ^{not} fear only the thief, not resisting against the nighttime storm. (The battlements in the great farm are ^{more} apt to be two), such ^{it is very apt} for there to be two cattle yoke that the one more to the inside may have a pool within the ^(columns) stylobates where water flows (and) which, when desirable, may become a fishpond. The cattle indeed ~~are~~ having been led back from the field in summer drink here, are bathed here, not less so, the geese, sows, and hogs return from the grazing. In the exterior ^{when} courtyard there ought to be a lake, where the luxurium is softened, [and likewise other things which are more suitable for use once they have been put into water.]

Very good overall, although you forgot the last half sentence. Note that you need to supply "are kept" in the first sentence for it to make sense. Also "stylobates" are columns.

90% A-

Week 8

$$\frac{45}{46} = 989$$

Quiz #5 – Covers *Latin Alive 3*: Chapter 6

Define and list the part of speech for each of the words below. If a noun, list the gender and genitive form. If a verb, list the principal parts. (14 pts.) 14

1. hiems: hiems noun winter

2. arvum: arvi n noun field

3. anser: anseris m noun goose

4. aliquot: serent adv

5. salio: salire saldi saltum verb to leap

6. Complete the following paradigm. (12 pts.) Please put the verb *amo* into the pluperfect, active, subjunctive.

12

amo	Pluperfect, active, subjunctive	Perfect, active, subjunctive
1 st P. singular	amavisset	amaverim
2 nd P. singular	amavisses	amaveris
3 rd P. singular	amavisset	amaverit
1 st P. plural	amavissemus	amaverimus
2 nd P. plural	amavissetis	amaveritis
3 rd P. plural	amavissent	amaverint

Translate the following sentences: (10 points apiece)

A. Vilicus imperavit servos ut et faenum et aquam in stabulum ferrent.

10 The overseer of the villa ordered the slaves to carry both the hay and the water into the stable.

B. Providendum erat vilico ut opus omne ante hiemem conficeretur et familia in frigore curaretur.

9 It must be provided by the overseer of the villa to (put together) all the work before the winter and to care for the family in the cold.

Latin 4.35.1-5

A- 906

9/30/2023

Caesar, although he was seeing that the same thing would happen ^{that} ~~because~~ ^(since) ~~it~~ had occurred on previous days, that if the enemies ^{were} ~~are~~ routed, they ^{would} ~~will~~ quickly flee danger. Nevertheless ^{having found} ~~with~~ around 30 horsemen ~~having been found~~, which Commius Atrebas, who has been mentioned before, had brought over with himself (basically he went w/ them), ^[Caesar] raised/setup a legion on the battle line in front of the camp.

Very good! Two main points :) 1) Watch the tenses in the conditional statement. 2) Watch out for deponent verbs in the perfect tense - they look like passive participles, but are not.

Reading Latin Name: _____

Date: _____

Test # 3 – Ceasar’s *De Bello Gallico* 4.30-36.1 Estimated Time: 60 minutes

Directions: Translate both passages as literally as possible into idiomatic English. Answer the questions about each passage.

Passage 1: *De Bello Gallico* 4.32.1-7 (Estimated Time: 25 minutes.)

$$\frac{64.5}{66} = 98\% \text{ A}$$

Qu ea queruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentum missa quae appellabatur septima, neque

ulla ad id tempus belli uspicione interposita cum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra

ventitaret¹, ei qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant Caesari nuntiaverunt pulverem² maio rem quam

consuetudo ferret in ea parte videri quam in partem legio iter fecisset.³

Question 1) What form is *appellabatur*? (line 1)

6/6

- A. Imperfect Active Subjunctive
- B. Imperfect Passive Indicative
- C. Imperfect Passive Subjunctive
- D. Imperfect Active Indicative

Question 2) What is the form of *remaneret*? (line 2)

- A. Imperfect Active Subjunctive
- B. Imperfect Passive Indicative
- C. Imperfect Passive Subjunctive
- D. Imperfect Active Indicative

Question 3) What sort of *cum* clause is underlined in the second line?

- A. Result Clause
- B. Purpose Clause
- C. Temporal Clause
- D. Imperative Clause

¹ *ventito*, 1. keep coming, resort; go back and forth, visit.
² *statio*, -onis, f. standing; sentries, outposts; *in statione esse*, be on guard.
³ *pulvis*, -eris, m. dust.
⁴ *consuetudo*, -inis, f. habit, custom, practice.

Passage 2: *De Bello Gallico* 4.35.1-6. (Estimated Time: 20 minutes.)

Caesar, etsi idem quod superioribus diebus acciderat fore videbat, [ut, si essent hostes puls⁵, celeritate periculum effugerent, tamen nactus⁶ equites circiter XXX, quos Commius Atrebas, de quo ante dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie⁷ pro castris constituit. Commisso⁸ proelio diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt.

Question 4) If you were a Roman reader would you conclude that force works better than negotiations in convincing enemies to negotiate? Explain in 4-5 sentences with specific references to this passage.

20/20 Yes I would because we have seen how Caesar's previous negotiations and treaties fell apart with a second attack by the Britains. He writes this passage in a way that faults the Britains for starting the conflict again, while maintaining his status as a hero/god. It is Caesar who organizes the legions, prepares them for battle, finds horsemen to use, and predicts how the Britains will react (Caesar can see the future)! Since Caesar has done all this they will easily go on to win the battle because "the enemies are not able to sustain the attack." If I were a Roman reader, I would see how negotiations seemed useless to stop further conflict, while also realizing how Caesar's brute force was better at ending the war with the Britains. Negotiations are flawed and don't work, but Caesar's heroic and tactics work very well!

Very good! Just note that Caesar is not deifying himself, even if he celebrates his achievements.

⁵ pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsum – defeat, rout.

⁶ nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum – get, obtain possession of.

⁷ acies, -ei (old gen. acie), f. – battle line.

⁸ committo, committere, commisi, commissum – join; do; allow; entrust; proelium committere – join battle.

Reading these things

19/20

1. While this happened, one legion, which was named the seventh, having been sent for grain out of habit, and nor was suspicion of war informed [to them] during this time

while a part of the men were ^{remained} in the fields, another part was going back and forth in the camp, the soldiers, who were on guard in front of the gates of the camp, reported to Caesar that more dust had been seen - in this part than is usually (customarily produced) ^{direction} ~~that~~ in ^{the} (part) that the legion had made makes their journey.

Very good! Just note that "ea geruntur" is plural and that "fecisset" is pluperfect.

19.5/20

2 Caesar drew up the legions in a battline in front of

the camp, although he was ^{scared} ~~scared~~ that this ^{same} thing which had

happened on previous days would happen, that if the

enemies were defeated, they would flee danger quickly,

however he obtained possession of around thirty

horsemen, which Cominius Ardeas (about whom it is

spoken of before) had transported with him. With the

battle begun, the enemies ^{were} ~~are~~ not able to sustain the

attacks of our soldiers for very long.

Excellent! You did a good job of bringing the main verb to the front and then dealing with all the subordinate clauses next.